Twice a week advertisements, 75 per cent. ad

Right lines or less constitute a square.
Advertisements should be handed in by twelve

LAW AGENCIES.

'clock, m.

C. s. SUNDY, A. S. SURNER, Late of the Pay Depart't. Late Capt. 95 N. Y. Inf. BUNDY & GURNEE.

225 Ponnaylvania avenue, (opposite Willard'a.) QUARTERMASTERS, BACK PAY PRIZE MONEY.

HORSES LOST OR KILLED IN SERVICE. HORSES LOST OR RELEASE.

And all Claims against the Government speedily collected and promptly remitted.

Money advanced to Officers during settlement.

Jyl-ly.

CLOSE, CORBETT AND MONROE.

JAMES T. CLOSE,
Late Colonel 16th Va. Vol.,
F. E. GORBETT,
of New York,
W. A. MONROE,
Late of War Department, ATTORNEYS, U. S. CLAIM, REAR ESTATE AND INSURANCE AGENTS, SOLICITORS OF PATENTS.

All husiness entrusted to our care will be at-tended to with promptises and fidelity. Oprice—No. 227 Pennsylvania avenue, Opposite Willard's Hotel, Jy1-tf Washington, D. C.

(Late Solicitor of the Office of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department.)
ATTORNEY AT-LAW AND SOLICITOR OF CLAIMS.
Office, 476 Seventh street,
— Opposite the Post Office Department,
Washington, D. C.
Will practice in the Courts of the District of Columbia, the Court of Claims, and the Supreme Court of the United States, and will give prompt attention to the prosecution of claims and the adjustment of accounts in all the Departments of the Government. Government. Office, 476 Seventh street, opposite Post Office de5

A. s. cox & co., ATTORNEYS.AT.LAW. GENERAL CLAIM AGENTS AND BROKERS,

520 E Street, "Union Building, " otween Grover's Theatre and Willards', front-ing Pennsylvania avenue,

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.

Prompt attention gives to all CLAIMS AND BUSINESS BEFORE CONGRESS, THE COURTS, AND THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Quartermaster, Commissary, Ordnauce, and all ther War Accounts speedily adjusted. MONEY LOANED AND ADVANGED ON CLAIMS. A. S. COX is connected in business with his brother, S. S. COX, of Ohlo, who has established an office in New York City, and will, whenever required, aid in the preparation of all claims sent

R. S. COX'S OFFICE is No. 132 Broadway, New York. When not found there, he will be in Washington, where his business letters may be addressed to our care—Box 479. my20-dawif

JAMES HUGHES, of Indiana,
A. J. ISACKS, of Kansas,
J. W. DENVER, of California.

HUGHES, ISACKS & DENVER, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
WASHINGTON, D. C.
Will practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the Courts of the District of Columbia.

CLAIMS AND DEPARTMENT BUSINESS WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION.

Office at Whitney's, Corner Delaware avenual north A street, Opposite the Capitol.

JOHN JOLLIFFE.

ATTORNET AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW on the northeast corner of F and Fift streets, opposite the east entrance of the Treasury Building, Washington City, D. C.

Attends especially to claims upon the United States. jyl2-ly

WILLIAM HELMICK, W. LANG M. H. E. L. M. T. C. K.,

(Late Older Clerk Pension Office.,)

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND BOLICITOR OF CLAIMS,
OFFICE, NO. 13 Federal Block, cor. 7th and F. M.,
OPPOSITE the Post Office Building, Washington
City, D. G. Will practice before all the Contribut
Washington City and attend to the settlement of
all kinds of claims against the Government before
any of the Departments.

REFFRANCES: The Sentors and members of the
Stith Congress; Messrs, Jay Cooks & Co., and L.
JOHNSON & Co., Bankers, Washington City, D. C.

apll-tf.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW, WASHINGTON CITY, D. C.,
Office, north side of Louisians avenue, two doors west of Fifth street.
ROBERT J. BHRNT, of Baltimore, Md., and RICHARD T. MERRIICK, of Chicage, Illinois, have formed a copartnership, and will practice Law in the Supreme Court of the United States, the Court of Claims, and the several courts of the District of Columbia, and attend to the presention of Claims before the Departments of the General Government.

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR THE PUR-CHASE OF TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED GOVERNMENT MULES.

QUARTERNASTES GREERAL'S OFFICE. WASHINGTON, D. C., July 10, 1865.
Soaled proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., WEDNESDAY, August 1, 1895, for the purchase of 2, 300 MULES, in lots of fifty and one hundred each, at the places named below, viz.

one handred each, at the places named below, viz:

IIARRISBURG, Pa., 6 lots, 50 each.

WILMINGTON, Del., 4 lots, 100 each.

WILMINGTON, Del., 4 lots, 100 each.

WASHINGTON, D. C., 6 lots, 50 each.

FITTSBURGH, Pa., 4 lots, 50 each.

FITTSBURGH, Pa., 4 lots, 50 each.

These males will be put aside, each lot by itself, and will be free for the inspection of bidders at the places named respectively, for ten days prior to August 1.

Many of them were bought in the beginning of the war as young mules, accompanied the armies

soldiers.

Though sound and serviceable, they are no longer required in the army, and can now be obtained at far less than their true value.

The successful hidders will be notified in person or by telegraph, and required to receive the animals on or before August 3, 1853.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

son or by telegraph, and required, and maintains on or before Angans 3, 1895.

This office reserves to itself the right to reject all bids that may be offered.

Proposals should be addressed to the undersigned, and marked "Proposals for the purchase of Males."

ment must be made in Government fund

Payment must be made in Government fund at the time of delivery. By order of the Quartermaster General: JAMES A. EKIN, Brovet Brigadier General, in charge jy12-17t First Division Q. M. G. O.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT THE

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE, THAT THE Lauber-ther has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Washington county, in the District of Columbia, betters of administration on the personal extete of William Richards, late of the United States Army, deceased. All persons having themes against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the said, with the woncher thereof, to the subscriber, on ar hefore the 15th day of July next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all bounds of the said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of July, 1560.

Administrator.

## RATES OF ADVENTISHO. One square, three days. One square, four days. One square, stir days. One squ

WASHINGTON, D. C., WEDNESDAY EVENING, JULY 26, 1865.

RAILROADS.

ARRANGEMENTS 1864 NEW YORK LINES. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADEL PHIA AND TRENTON RAILEOAD COMPA

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES. PROM WALNUT STREET WHARF AND KENSINGTON DEPOT.

WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ; . m., via Camden and Amboy.-C. and New Jersey Accommodation.

2 25

At 5a. m., via Camden and Jersey City—

Morning Express.

3,00

At 5a. m., via Camden and Jersey City—

2 25

Glass Ticket.

3,00

At 12 m., via Camden and Jersey

City—Express.

4, 2 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and

A Accommodation.

3, 20

At 2 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and

A Express.

4, 2 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and

A Express.

5,00

City—Washington and M. Y. Express.

8,00

City—Washington and M. Y. Express.

8,00

At 64 p. m., via Kensington and Jersey

City—Evening Mail.

8,00 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.6 p. m.

8,00 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.6 p. m.

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100 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore 4.6 p. m.

100 p. m. Arrive at At 2p. m., via Camden and Amboy—C. and
A. Express.

A. Express.

2. 00

At 3 p. m., via Kessington and Jersoy
City—Washington and N. Y. Express.

3. 00

At 64 p. m., via Kessington and Jersoy
City—Evening Mail.

2. 00

At 114 p. m., via Kessington and Jersoy
City—Southern Mail.

3. 00

At 114 (Night, via Kensington and Jersoy
city—Southern Express.

3. 00

At 6 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

3. 00

At 6 p. m., via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 7 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 6 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

4. 04

At 7 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 6 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 6 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 7 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 6 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Express.

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At 6 p. m. via Camden and Amboy—Assouthern Expres

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK LINES AND ADELPHIA AND NEW YORK LINES. Leave Walnut sireet wharf at 6 and 8. m., 2 m., and 2 p. m. Leaver Kensington Dopot at 11.15 a. m., 2.36, 30 and 6.45 p. m., and 12.50 a. m. (aight.) The 0.40 p. m. line rues daily; (all others, andays excepted.)

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA LINES.

Parase foot of inarciay street at 6 s. in. and 2 Prom foot of Cortland street at 7, 5, and 10 a. in., 12 m., 4 and 5 p. m., and 12 night. The 6 p. m. line runs d. liy; (all others, Sundays excepted.) W. H. GATZMER, Agent, Philadelphia and New York Lines. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23, 1863. GREAT PENNSYLVANIA ROUTE TO NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.

SON AND AFTER DECEMBER 25, trains will save Baitimore, from North Calvert Station, as

THE 6.15 A. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON connects with the 9.20 a. m. train from Hatimore for Pittaburgh and the West, and for Eimira, Buffalo, Roehester, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, and Niagara Falla, and for New York City.

THE 4. 30 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTO Connects with the S p. m. train from Bal-timore for Pittsburg and Erie. THE 6.45 P. M. TRAIN FROM WASHINGTON

ONE THROUGH TRAIN ON SUNDAY, Leaving Washington at 5 o'clock p. m. SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

BOLDIERS' TICKETS AT GOVERNMENT KATE.

LOW FARE AND QUICK TIME.

APPORT Tickets and any information apply at the Office of the Great Pannsylvania Koute, corner Pennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, under National Hotel, and Depot House, No. 483 Catreet, near New Jorsey avanue, Wachington.

Superintendent N. C. H. H.

B. J. WILKINS,

Passenger and Ticket agent,

Corner Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, de28-tf

STEAMSHIPS. NEW YORK WASHINGTON

STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
(OLD LINE,)
REWYSN
(EW YORK, ALEXANDRIA, WASHINGTON

AND GEORGETOWN, D. C. OCEAN STRAMERS

OCEAN STRAMERS
BALTIMORE, REBECCA CLUDE, AND EMPIRE,
IN CONNECTION WITH BLANG STRAMERS
GEORGE H. STOUT, MAY PLOWER, AND
ANN ELIZA.

Regular Sailing Days TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 12m., from foot of High street, Georgetown, and Pier 15, East River, (foot of Wall
street, New York.

For freight or passaye apply to
C. P. HOUGHTON, Agent.,
foot of High street, Georgetown,
M. ELDRIDOR & Go., Agents,

M. BLDRIDGE & Co., Agents,
Prince Street Warf, Alexandria,
JAMES HAND, Agent,
17 Wall street, New York,
Freight received constantly and forwarded to
all parts of the country with dispatch, at lowest
rates

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE

R. C. KNIGHT, Captain J. J. Mason, JOHN GIBSON. J. R. Kelly, JOHN GIBSON, J. R. Kelly, Leave Pier No. 12, North River, New York, at 4 'clock, p. m. Tuesdays and Friday. Leave Saow's wharf, 107 Water street, George-um, at 0 a. m., Wednesdays and fisturdays, for sw York.

New York.

Freight received daily, handled in the most areful manner, and delivered with the greates lispatch, at fair rates.

modations for comfort and pleasure, direct hrough from Washington to Albary, Troy, and startogs. Tickets good for either night or day deamers, St. John, Hendrick Hadson, Daniel Drew and C. Vibbard, on the Hudson eriver. Through to Providence and Boston by the plendid steamers of the Neptune Heamship Jompany, and to Portland by Gromwell's old-stabilished line.

it and pasage, apply to W. E. ENOW & CO.

Passage and State-rooms can be engaged at the fompany's Office, 241 F street, between Thirsenth and Fourteenth, Washington, D. C.

JOHN R. ELVANS & CO., S7 Louisians avenue and 303 C street WASHINGTON, D. C., KEG HARDWARK.

RAILBOADS.

OFFICE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAL-

OFFICE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RALBOAD GOMPANY.
WASHINGTON, December 18, 1804.
The second of the second

train stops at Bladensburg, Bellsville, Laurel, and Annapolis Junetlen only, No. 7.—BOSTON, ALBANY AND NEW YORK SEPHESS TRAIN—Leave Washington d. 00 p. m. Arrive at New York 4.00 a. m. Malis and passengers by this train connect with alt the early morning, lines leaving New York for the East, Borth and West. No Philadelphia and Baltimore tickute soid by this train; which is limited in espacity by Government orders, to insure the mails.

malia.

No. S.—BALTIMORE AND HARRIBHURG
TRAIN—Leave Washington at 6.45 p. m. Arrive at Baltimore at 8.25 p. m.

No. 9.—NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA and
WESTERN TRAIN—Leave Washington at 7.30
p. m., stopping at Relay House for Western
passengers to take Express Train for Grafton,
Whasling, Parkershurg, and all noists in the Fineding, Parkersburg, and all points in the Fest. Reaches New York at 6.15 a. m. For Anuapolis the connections will be made with the 8.15 a. m. and the 3 and 4.30 p. m. com Washington. No train to or from Annapo-

from Washington. No train to or from Annapotico a Sunday TRAINS.

The only trains from Washington for passengers on Sunday are the S. 15 and 11. 15 a. m., and
3. 00 p. m. for Baltimore, and 7. 30 p. m. for
Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York and the
West, and the 6. 00 p. m. for New York onty.
FROM BALTIMORE, the only trains on Sunday are Not. 2 and 4, at 4. 30 a. m., and 8. 50 a.
m., with the New York passengers and mails,
and the No. 6 at 3. 30 and No. 8 at 6. 00 p. m.
Sleeping care direct to New York ou 7. 30 p.
m. trains daily.

t., with the and the control of the

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND

Commencing MonDAY, December 19th, 1864, trains will leave depot, corner of Broad street and Washington swenne, as follows:

Express Train at 4.05 a. m., (Mondays expetted,) for Haltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perrymin, and Magnoils.

Way Mail Train at 8.15 a. m., (Sundays expetted,) for Baltimore, suppling at all regular stations, connecting with Delaware railroad at Wilmington for Milford, Saliebury, and intermediate stations.

ons.

Train at 1.15 p. m., (Sundays exor Baltimore and Washington, stopping
r., Wilmington, Eikton, Perryville,

in Havre-do-Grace, e. So. p. m., (Sundays) ex-expeed, for Baltimore and Washington, stopping it Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, orryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Right Express at 11.15 p. m., for Baltimore and Washington, adopping at Chester, (only to take Baltimore and Washington passengers,) Wilmington, Newark, Ektion, Northeast, Fortyles, and Havre-de-Grace.

Flassenger for Fortress Monroe will take the

Passengers in Action 16 a.m. train.

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS—Stopping at all sations between Philadelphia and Wilmings

On.

Leave Philadelphia at 11.00 s. m., 4.00, 5.30
and 10.00 p. m. The 4.00 p. m. train c-nnects
with Delaware Railroad for Milford and inter-Leave Wilmington at 12 m., 4, 24, 8, 33 and 9, 54

ter at 8.15, 10.14 a. m., 12.36, 3.13, 4.54, 7.20 and 9.05 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS. Express Train at 4.03 a. m. for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perry-ville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's and Magnotic

and Magnotis.

Night Express at 11, 15 p. m. for Baitimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, (for Baitimore and Washington passengers.) Wilmington, Newark, Rikton, North-East, Perryville and Havre-de-Grace.

Accommodation Train at 10 p. m. for Wilmington and Way Stations.

BALTIMORE FOR WILLAMET DOY.

Leave Wilmington for Philadelphia at 6,30

S C R E W S T E A M B R S

BUTWRES

NEW YORK, WASHINOTON, ALEXANDRIA,
AND GEORGETOWN,

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 5.25 a. m., Way Mail; 1.10
p. m., Express; 2.25 p. m., E p. m. Wilmington at 5.13, 9.40 a. m., 2.25, 4.66 and 12.25 p. m. TREIGHT TRAIN, with passenger car attached, will leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 7.55 p. m. jauli H. P. KENNEY, Superintendent.

EXPRESS. A DAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, OFFICE 514 PENN. AVENUE, WARHINGTON CITY, D. C ORBAT EASTERN, NORTHERN, AND WESTERN EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

BEFRESS FORWARDERS.
Merchandise, Money, Jowelry, Valuables, Notes,
Stocks, Bonds, &c.,
Forwarded with SAFETY AND DISPATCH to all secosable sections of the country. This Com-MORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NORTHWEST

MORTH, EAST, WEST, AND NOICHHWIST
Its principal offices are
WASHINGTON, D. C., NEW YORK, BOSTON,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, CINCINATI, ET. LOUIS, LOUISCONNECTIONS are made at New York and Hoston
with lines forwarding to the Ganadas and to the
British Provinces, and with stemaship lines to
Liverpool, Southampton and Havre, and thones
by European expresses to all prominent commercial towns in Great Britain and on the Continent.
Collection of Notes, Drafts and Billic made at
all accessible parts of the United States.

[C. D. DINN, Agent,
Je12 C. Washington, D. C.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT THE

KRG HARDWARK

GUT NAILS—Finished, 6 to 12d; Fence, 8 to 12d; 18ns, 2, 7, 9d.

SM: 18ns, 2, 7, 9d.

GUT SPIKES—1 to 7 inches.

CLINCH NAILS.

FINISHES.

HORSE SHOES, Burden's Government, No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; 0. and 1 to 5; No. 1 to 5; No.

[From Hurper's Magazine for August, with ac illustration on wood, representing a farmer call-ing upon a son of Vulcau to get his horse shot

THE PARMER.

Ho! blacksmith, are you busy?

My poor horse has cast a shoe,
Long road have I to travel,
You must fit us out anew.

THE BLACKSHITH

Stark implements of war— Can it be that you are forging Some new-born quarrel for.

Or, if a broken fetter From the South his hoof will fit,

e Monroe Doctrine and the March of Freedom-Major General Blair's Farewell Address to his Troops.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTRENTH ARMY CORPS. LOUISVILLE, July 11.
To the Officers and Soldiers of the Seventeen

To the Officers and Soldiers of the Seventeenth Army Curps:
In taking leave of you, I feel it my duty to express my sense of obligation, not only for the services you have rendered the Government, but also to acknowledge the debt I owe you personally for the reputation which your valor and good conduct have conferred upon me. In whatever position I may hereafter be placed, I shall regard it as a duty to devote myself to your interest. I do not care in this place to recount your services and achievements; they are written in the history of our country, and will not be forgotten by those who love your institutions or honor the brave men who have preserved them. I choose rather to depart from a custom pleasing in itself, and one which would be especially pleasant in this instance to me, that of recalling your triumphs, and even at the of recalling your triumphs, and even at the risk of provoking criticism by a departure

country, which you have proved that you prized more highly than your own persons prized more highly than your own personal interests.

The order for your disbandment (you are well aware) has alroady been received, and nothing remains to be done to rectore you to homes and families except the formal discharge from service. Your service demands a better recognition at the hands of your country you have aided to preserve than mere words of applause. The Romans made their conquering soldiers freeholders in the lands they had conquered; and as upon your return to your homes you will find most of the occupations and employments filled by adepts from civil life, and as the Government has vast tracts of vacant lands, which will be increased by the war, the interests of the country and your own will concur in the appointment of these lands to your use and occupancy, establishing a citizen-soldiery to maintain internal peace and set foreign foes at defiance. There is one other and most important consideration to which I will point your attention. Simultaneous with the breaking out of the rebellion against our Government, a war was made by one of the most potent of the European states upon the Republic of Mexico, under circumstances and with indications of such an unmistakable character as to leave no doubt that the rebellion and the invasion of Mexico were but parts of a conspiracy against our policianism on this continent.

The rebellion has been crushed after efforts and sacrifices that have no parallel in war, but the livasion of our sister republic of

that our republic is re-established on solid and immovable foundations, so long as the Hapsburgs, supported by the bayonets of France, maintain themselves in Mexico, where they have established upon the ruins of the republic a system inimical to our own —an asylum for all the disaffected in our —an asylum for all the disaffected in our country, from whence treason will be plotted and conspiracies hatched, to be put in opera-tion when opportunity offers, and to be aided by the same force, impelled by the same mo-tives which led to the ruin of Mexico? It is have been aimed by the moral influence and material aid of the aristocratic governments of France and England, may of itself defeat the other part of the scheme against our sister republic of Mexico, and that Bonaparte may have the good sense to withdraw his troops from that country, knowing that if he does not withdraw them they will be driven out by that power which cannot submit to have its institutions threatened by encroachments of inimical systems on this continent, and to which the invasion of Mexico was not only a threat, but an insult, because we had publiclly espoused the does trine that no monarchial governments should intrude upon this continent, thus taking under our protection the feebler republics of this hemisphere. To attack Mexico while this hemisphere. To attack Mexico while under our avowed protection, so far as to shield her from the establishment of mon-

this hemisphere. To attack Maxico while under our avowed protection, to far as to sheld her from the establishment of monarchy, was to attack an ally, and, indeed, to II was done at a time when a compirary, batched into life and nurtured into strongth by the same malign induces, required all government, by the same malign induces, required all government, by the same malign induces, required all government, and honor were engaged to maintain. The time has some when our power for its suppression, and disabled us from making good the "the Monroe Designation of the same and honor were engaged to maintain. The time has some when our power for its means that the principle coincides with our interests and honor. It will be maintained. The whole compirary, in all its parts, must and the whole civilized would, if our cripion may, invigorated by our restored power, shall be able to re-establish the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the control of the work of the control of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the sons of soil and understand the principles of the power of the time of the soil of the soi

The Two Celebrations.

A person who, on the 4th day of July, 1865, great interest in them. This I certainly felt in two meetings so near each other, avowedly for the same object, yet almost as different as they could be in the composition and demeanor of the audiences and the character of the sentiments expressed.

The first meeting was originated by the they called mayor of the city, who appointed the sentiments of the city, who appointed the city of the latter party; every Northern emigrant, every European peasant swells the ranks of the datter party; every Northern emigrant, every European peasant swells the ranks of the datter party; every Northern emigrant, every European peasant swells the ranks of the democracy; the 'poor whites' they could be in the composition and democracy in the city of the democracy; the 'poor whites' they could be in the country of the South get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be give the country of the South get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the South get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the South get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the South get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the south get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the south get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the south get daily new and startling ideas. A few years' toil and saving will be maked the country of the c

hen acting mayor of the city, who appointed committee to arrange its particulars; upon this committee, strangely enough, and yet naturally enough, with the names of sundry individuals who abandoned the cause of the ebellion ten or twenty months ago, were

ddies.

In waiting nearly an hour the number of new career.

Simms has a number of "ardent" friends the audience doubled; a group of gentlemen then entered the hall, and ascended the platform, and the exercises commenced. These consisted, beside the music, of prayer, reading of the Declaration of Independence, and an oration, well written but noorly de-

affair originates in place, in feeling.

Nearly an hour after the time appointed for the exercises to commence, our party proceeded to Custom-House Hall, which they found crowded, almost packed, with nearly two thousand happy, enthusiastic people.

Having ladies with us, we succeeded in

Having ladies with us, we succeeded in getting into the middle of the hall, though

of independence were over, and Washington's farewell address was being read; after its conclusion, and the reading of the emancipa-tion preclamation, Gen. Banks held the

earnest and enthusiastic attention of the audience for over an hour.

Some of his arguments were not applauded, probably not approved, by his original hearers, but every appeal for liberty, justice, equal rights, and equal privileges received as hearty and as enthusiastic approval from this New Orleans audience as it possibly could have done from one in Boston.

Applause, the waving of handkerchiefs, and the glad shouts and tears of sympathising people greeted sentiments which would recently have cost any orator his life in this city, if not in almost any city in the land.

It is natural to inquire what caused the difference between the two celebrations. The former represented the rich, conservative classes; the latter the laboring, but thinking masses, here of so many different nationalities and races.

The casts of family, race and wealth long ruled the South; its power is now greatly weakened, but those who so long wielded it are clinging despersately to it. The negro was long its most profitable victim. Let the friends of humanity beware lest he is only nominally released from its power.

To show how the aggrandizement of the few is sought, and how utterly the rights and interests of the many are ignored, I give the following extracts from different correspondents of the New Orleans Times, the leading paper of the Southwest, claiming to support

paper of the Southwest, claiming to support the Government and Administration, and to represent the views and feelings of the loyal people of this section of the Union:

matter in charge wish to distort it into an estab-lished policy.

Doing so, I would glance at the soil and efi-mate, and see if the three leading staples, sugar, cotton, and rice are susceptible of being cultiva-ted with any success mader the ordinary farming system of the North and Kurope. If they are not, two conclusions are very obvious—the lands must be abandoned, or some system approximating in character and efficiency to the old one, (the slave system,) must be adopted. There can be so half-way house or stopping place between those con-clusions, however abrupt.

There is in China, as is well known by all who

may house or stopping place between those con-clusions, however abrupt.

There is in China, as is well known by all who are familiar with her history, a very great sur-plus of labor of the most basely character. In-tered to hardships for many generations past, the Chinese have developed a capacity for labor su-perior perhaps to that of any other nation in the world. There are several reasons why this labor may be made available on our plantations, prom-ticult among which is the ease with which it may be controlled and the quantity in which it may be obtained.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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flingle copies, S cents.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Sherman in Indianapolis.
INDIANAVOLIS, July 25.—Major General W. T. Sherman arrived here this morning, and will be formally welcomed by the civil and military authorities this evening.

New York Evening Exchange NEW YORK, July 25.—At Gallaher's Ex-change: Gold 143;; New York Central 94;; Eric 89; Reading 104. The market is firm, with large sales in Eric.

New Bedford OH Market. 

New York, July 25.—Cattle market— Beef steady at eleven a seventeen centr, closing heavy. Receipts five thousand head. Sheep steady at five to six and three quarter cents. Receipts sixteen thousand head. Swine is easier at eleven to twelve cents. Re-ceipts ten thousand head.

The New Orleans Markets.

CAIRO, July 25.—New Orleans dates to the 19th inst. have been received.

Gen. Merritt's cavalry force are on the move from Shreveport to San Antonio. A thousand bales of cotton arrived in New Orleans for the Orle thousand bases of cotton arrived in New Or-leans from the Ouachita river. There is a fair supply of common in the market, with but little inquiry. Good ordinary, 36 a 38 cents; middling, 44 a 46 cents. No sales of sugar or molasses. Produce quiet and un-changes.

BERKELEY SPRINGS, July 25.—A fire oc-curred here this morning at 4 o'clock, de-stroying the gas house, which was situated some distance from the hotel. The loss is small, as no other damage was done. The fire was accidental. The inconvenience will

have not been ordered by telegraph. The number of individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100, by working men and women, making up portions of the above aggregate, was 4,053. NEW YORK, July 25 .- New Berne advices

The negroes are accumulating fortunes by

working the gold and silver mines.

Large quantities of confederate cotton is also being forwarded North. The Ruleigh Progress says the native ele-ment, including the aristocracy, are daily growing more defant, and threaten to hang Union men as soon as the troops are with-

NEW YORK, July 25. A quarantine of 30 days has been established at Charleston of vessels having aboard cases of yellow er, cholera, or other infectious diseases

On the 13th instant the Hon. James John on, Provisional Governor of Georgia, issued a proclamation for the election of delegates meet on the fourth Wednesday of October.

istration of civil law until a State govern-ment shall have been organized by the Con-vention organized as aforesaid; and where-as, it is necessary in the mentime, that do-mestic tranquility be insured, and that the loyal people be protected in all their rights of person and property, I do further proclaim and declare:

at 107 per gallon, and 700 barrels Northern

be but temporary, as the works will be im-mediately reconstructed. The Seven-Thirty Loan. PRILADELPHIA, July 25.—The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan to-day, as telegraphed to Jay Cooke, subscription agent, amounts to \$5,750,300, including the First National Bank of Baltimore \$100,000. This does not include the subscriptions in transitu which

state that a superior quality of copper is seing received there, having been obtained from the mines near Charlotte by the defunct rebel government. There is also a large quantity of iron, lead, coal, and sulphur to

meet on the fourth Wednesday of October.

No person will be allowed to vote, or be eligible to the office of delegate, without having first subscribed to the oath contained in the Provident's Amnesty Proclamation. Among other things, the Governor says:

The robellion which has been waged by a portion of the people against the Government of the United States has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of all civil government; and whereas, they must remain without civil officers and the administration of civil law until a State govern

the Union Candidate.

"Richmond, July 25, P. M.—At the Mayoralty election to-day Sturdivant, the Seconsion candidate, was elected, Mr. Taylor, the Union candidate, being defeated by four hundred majority. The election passed of quietly.

Sturdivant, the successful candidate was a Major in the rebel army, and the candidate of the paroied rebel soldiers and the State Rights party. Mr. Taylor on the morning of the election issued the following, declaring himself unreservedly a Union man. The eard probably helped to defeat him, but its publication is more honorable than a victory won under false pretences:

THE NAYORALY.

A card which appeared in the Republic of the 21st inst., signed "Justice and Human" to many present and cheld, guardian and tearly and fairly made; and that for a herarch of daty on the contract of the surge, freely and fairly made; and that for a herarch of daty on the third and the contract of the

lispatch, at fair rates.

Passage and State-rooms, with superior accomnodations for comfort and pleasure, direc-

107 Water street, Georgetown, FLOWERS & BOWEN, H. B. CROMWELL & CO., S6 West street, New York.

IAPTER THE WAR.

THE PARMER.

I see around your work-shop,
Stark implements of war—

Sword I'm turning fute plow-share, Into resping-hook the gan, Into resping book the gun, Here are bayonets by the bushel— Shall I shoe your horse with one

Lead in your horse, good farmer, And I'll iron him with it!

address. I prefer to make some suggestions, which, I hope, may not only prove useful to you, but beneficial, also, to the cause of our

A person who, on the 4th day of July, 1865, come weaker and weaker, and the popular encountered the extreme heat to attend two lengthy celebrations, must have felt very great interest in them. This I certainly felt strength of the latter party; every Northern

NEW ORLEANS, July 12. William Gilmore Simms—His Visit to Buffalo and Rochester Some Years Ago.

The Charleston correspondent of a New York paper, giving an account of a late ex-pedition into the interior of South Carolina,

rebellion ten or twenty months ago, were placed the names of others who, less than thirty days before, wore the uniform of field and general officers in the rebel army.

I do not know how many of the fifty committee-men assisted in the preparations; these who did had the hall of the Mechanics' Institute finely decorated exclusively with American flags, and secured the services of a good band, who played only national airs. The hall was spacious, well-ventilated and comfortable, for the season and climate, especially as the rows of chairs had been considerately placed with reference to comfort rather than economy of space. Our party was met at the entrance, and conducted to pleasant seats by polite—almost obsculious—attendants.

It was already the time appointed for the exercises to commence, the hall was about a third filled, exclusively with well dressed people, a decided majority of them being ladies.

In waiting nearly an hour the number of the wreek, for the commencement of a new career.

The charleston correspondent of a late expedition into the interior of South Carolina, says:

Surface and the reference is any several very pleasant interviews with the versure, row like the versure, willing any he was unable to put in a word, and could only reply to the numerous outside the versure and source and country by an affirmative nod of the head. Mr. Simms still retains a very lively humor and fascinating conversation, which makes his presence much output for the head. Mr. Simms still retains a very lively humor and fascinating conversation, which makes his presence much output for the head. Mr. Simms for resourc

Simms has a number of "ardent" friends in this city who will be delighted to learn that he has weathered the rebellion and retains his gift of advisory eloquence. Some six or seven years ago Simms was engaged to lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association of Buffalo, and the Athenseum here, on "South Carolina in the Revolution," He appeared at Buffalo, delivered his lecture, was hissed and hooted by the unmannerly Buffalonians, and pitched into without gloves by the unmerciful Buffalo papers. Next morning Simms arrived here with copies of the Courser and Express in his hand, and in a towering rage. He called upon the chairman of the lecture committee, and proposed to throw up his engagement, utterly disgusted with Northern civility and manners and customs, as illustrated at Buffalo. The chairman being something of a philosopher. and his rising wrath assuage, and sent for a number of the most statesman-like directors to meet and hold counsel on the situation. All being duly assembled, Mr. Simms was

All being auty assembled, art. Simms was politely requested to state his experience at Buffalo. He did so. He cited the boister-ous manifestations of the audience during the delivery of his lecture; how he was allowed to retire after its delivery to the solitude of his chamber, without the slightest attention from the officers of the association; how he need the floor in indignation, how he need the floor in indignation, how he was

his chamber, without the slightest attention from the officers of the association; how he spent a troubled night, and how he arose in the morning to find the morning journals raking and ridiculing him. Mr. Simms was there upon assured that Buffalo was no criterion of Northern society; that its inhabitants were a comparatively uncultivated people, living upon the borders of Canada; that its editors were better judges of liquids than iliterature; and that Rochester would give him a respectful hearing. Satisfied with his reception and these expressions, he consented to give the promised lecture. He had a splendid house, and was applauded at every salient point during the delivery.

The lecture over, Mr. Simms was invited to partake of the hospitalities of the Grand V. P., in company with a select party of gentlement, whose social qualities were relied to upon to take the Buffalo chill out of the distinguished Southron. And the reliance was not in vain. Simms took the floor, and then, as now, his flow of talk and advice upon the affairs of the country, the formation of parties, the future North and South, etc., would scarcely allow the putting in of a word. Refreshing himself at intervals, he prated well into the short hours, and was finally escarted to his rooms at the Eagle a happy man—a man who proclaimed Rochester a green spot in the barren North, and who promised that until death the Athenaum Directors should retain a place in his heart of hearts. Let the lecture committee not forget Simus when lecture committee not forget Simms when they come to make up their scheme for next We have heard him upon "South in the Revolution." Now let us

Carolina in the Revolution." Now let us hear what he has to say on "South Carolina in the Rebellion

The Richmond Mayoralty Election.—

Secession Candidate Elected—Card of the Union Candidate.

of person and property, 1 do turtuer proclaim and declare:

First. That no individual by virtue of his

THE NAVORALTY.

A card which appeared in the Republic of he 21st inst., signed "Justice and Human-